

Pembrolizumab and Sacituzumab Govitecan

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is often used for breast cancer.
- It may also be used for other reasons.
- Your care team will perform a test for a certain type of abnormal PD-L1 gene to make sure pembrolizumab and sacituzumab govitecan is right for you.

Goal of Treatment: _____

- Treatment may continue for a certain time period, until it no longer works, or until side effects are no longer controlled.

Treatment Regimen

Treatment Name	How the Treatment Works	How the Treatment is Given
Pembrolizumab (pem-broh-LIH-zoo-mab): Keytruda (kee-TROO-duh)	Boosts your immune system to help it attack cancer cells more effectively.	Infusion into a vein (intravenous (IV) infusion).
Sacituzumab govitecan (SAK-ih-TOO-zoo-mab GOH-vih-TEE-kan): Trodelvy (troh-DEL-vee)	Stops cancer cell growth by targeting a protein and delivering medicine directly to the cancer cell.	Infusion into a vein (intravenous (IV) infusion).

Note: Your care team may give you pembrolizumab and berahyaluronidase (Keytruda Qlex) instead of pembrolizumab. Pembrolizumab and berahyaluronidase is given as an injection under the skin (subcutaneous injection) into the stomach area (abdomen) or outer thigh over 1 to 2 minutes.

Treatment Administration and Schedule

Treatment is typically repeated every 21 days. This length of time is called a “cycle”.

- Pembrolizumab is given on Day 1
- Sacituzumab govitecan is given on Days 1 and 8.

Treatment Name	Cycle 1																	Next Cycle
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8	Day 9	Day 10	Day 11	Day 12	Day 13	Day 14	Day 15	...	Day 21	Day 1
Pembrolizumab	✓																	
Sacituzumab govitecan	✓							✓										

Note: Your care team may give you pembrolizumab every 6 weeks instead of every 3 weeks. Talk to your care team about your treatment schedule.

Appointments

Appointments may include regular check-ups with your care team, treatment appointments, lab visits, and imaging tests. It's important to keep your appointments whenever you can. If you miss any appointments, call your care provider as soon as possible to reschedule your appointment.

Supportive Care to Prevent and Treat Side Effects

Description	Supportive Care Given at the Clinic or Hospital	Supportive Care Taken at Home
To help lower the risk of infusion-related reactions		
To help prevent or treat nausea and vomiting		
To help prevent and treat diarrhea		
Other		

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
Low White Blood Cell (WBC) Count (Neutropenia) and Increased Risk of Infection (Boxed Warning)	Description: WBCs help protect your body from infections. A low WBC count increases your risk of infection. Recommendations: - Wash your hands often and bathe regularly. - Avoid crowded places and close contact with people who are sick. - Follow food safety and wound care advice from your care team. - Your care team may prescribe medicine to help your WBCs recover. Talk to your care team if you have: - Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher - Chills - New or worsening cough or sore throat - Painful urination or signs of a urinary infection - Feeling much more tired than usual - Red, swollen, warm, or painful areas on the skin (possible skin infection)
Diarrhea (Boxed Warning)	Description: Diarrhea is loose, watery stools or more frequent bowel movements than usual. It can cause dehydration and weakness. Recommendations: - Keep track of how often you go to the bathroom each day. - Drink 8 to 10 glasses of water or other fluids daily, unless your care team tells you otherwise. - Eat small meals of mild, low-fiber foods (such as bananas, applesauce, potatoes, chicken, rice, and toast). - If you have diarrhea, avoid high-fiber foods (such as raw vegetables, fruits, and whole grains), gas-producing foods (such as broccoli and beans), dairy (such as milk and yogurt), and spicy, fried, or greasy foods. - Your care team may recommend an antidiarrheal medicine such as loperamide (Imodium). Talk to your care team if you have: 4 or more bowel movements than normal in 24 hours - Dizziness or lightheadedness while having diarrhea - Signs of dehydration (very thirsty, dry mouth, dizziness, or dark urine) - Bloody diarrhea
Low Red Blood Cell (RBC) Count and Hemoglobin (Hgb) (Anemia)	Description: RBCs and Hgb carry oxygen to your body's tissues and remove carbon dioxide. Low RBC or Hgb (anemia) can make you feel weak, very tired, or look pale. Recommendations: - Aim for 7 to 8 hours of sleep each night. - Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other dangerous activities if you are very tired. - Balance activity and rest — stay as active as you can, but rest when needed. - Eat a balanced diet and follow any nutrition or supplement advice from your care team. Talk to your care team if you have: - Shortness of breath - Dizziness or fainting - Fast or irregular heartbeats - Sudden or severe headache

Fatigue	Description: Fatigue is a constant and sometimes strong feeling of tiredness. Recommendations: • Routine exercise can help reduce fatigue. Talk with your care team to find the right type and amount of activity for you. • Ask family and friends for help with daily tasks and for emotional support. • Try healthy ways to feel better, such as meditation, journaling, yoga, or guided imagery, to reduce anxiety and improve well-being. • Aim for 7 to 8 hours of sleep each night. Limit daytime naps to help you sleep better at night. • Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other potentially dangerous activities if you are very tired. Talk to your care team if you have: • Tiredness that affects your daily life or prevents you from doing normal activities • Tiredness that does not get better with rest • Dizziness or weakness along with severe tiredness
Nausea and Vomiting	Description: Nausea is an uncomfortable feeling in your stomach or the need to throw up. You may or may not vomit. Recommendations: • Eat smaller, more frequent meals. • Avoid fatty, fried, spicy, or highly sweet foods. • Eat bland foods at room temperature and drink clear liquids. • If you vomit, start with small sips of water, broth, or other clear liquids. If these stay down, try soft foods (such as gelatin, plain cornstarch pudding, yogurt, strained soup, or strained cooked cereal) and gradually return to solid foods. • Your care team may prescribe medicine for these symptoms. Talk to your care team if you have: • Vomiting for more than 24 hours • Nonstop vomiting • Signs of dehydration (very thirsty, dry mouth, dizziness, or dark urine) • Blood or coffee-ground-like appearance in your vomit • Severe stomach pain that does not go away after vomiting
Liver Problems	Description: Treatment can cause liver injury. Your care team may check your liver with blood tests before and during treatment. Talk to your care team if you have: • Yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eyes (jaundice) • Severe nausea or vomiting • Pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen) • Dark, tea-colored urine • Bleeding or bruising more easily than normal

Constipation	Description: Constipation means hard, dry stools or fewer bowel movements than normal. It can cause discomfort or pain. Recommendations: - Track how often you have bowel movements each day. - Drink 8 to 10 glasses of fluids daily, unless your care team says otherwise. - Stay active and exercise regularly. - Eat more high-fiber foods (such as raw fruits, vegetables, and whole grains) unless advised otherwise. - Your care team may recommend laxatives such as polyethylene glycol (Miralax) or senna. Talk to your care team if you have: - Constipation lasting 3 or more days - No bowel movement 48 hours after using a laxative
High Blood Sugar (Hyperglycemia)	Description: Treatment may cause high blood sugar levels. Your care team may do blood tests to check you for these changes and will treat you if needed. Recommendations: - Eat a well-balanced diet. - Limit sugary drinks and foods. - Eat smaller, more frequent meals. - Be physically active for at least 30 minutes most days. - Your care team may ask you to check your blood sugar at home. If you are already doing this, they may ask you to do it more frequently. Talk to your care team if you have: - Frequent urination - Drowsiness - Increased thirst - Loss of appetite - Blurred vision - Fruity smell on your breath - Confusion - Nausea, vomiting, or stomach pain - It becomes harder to control your blood sugar
Hair Loss (Alopecia)	Description: Hair loss or thinning may begin days to weeks after treatment starts and usually grows back later. New growth can be a different color or texture and may not look the same as before. Recommendations: - Consider a short haircut before treatment and use scarves, hats, or wigs for comfort and confidence. - Keep your head covered outdoors to protect it from the sun and cold; use sunscreen on your uncovered scalp. - Use gentle haircare: mild shampoo, soft brush, and avoid heat styling and harsh treatments. - Ask your care team about wig prescriptions or resources for head coverings. Talk to your care team if you have: - No hair regrowth months after treatment ends - Concern about hair changes or need help finding a wig or support resources

Rash or Itchy Skin	Description: Rash or itchy skin can cause redness, swelling, and a variety of bumps or patches (small red spots, welts, blisters, or scaly dry areas). Recommendations: • Keep your skin moisturized with creams or lotions to reduce rash and itchiness. • Wear loose-fitting clothing. • Avoid perfumes and colognes, as they may worsen rash symptoms. • Limit time spent in the heat to prevent worsening symptoms. • Avoid sun exposure, especially between 10 AM and 4 PM, to lower the risk of sunburn. • Wear long-sleeved clothing with ultraviolet (UV) protection and broad-brimmed hats. • Apply broad-spectrum sunscreen (UVA/UVB) with sun protective factor (SPF) 30 or higher as directed. • Use lip balm with SPF 30 or higher. • Avoid tanning beds. • Your care team may recommend medicines for symptoms. Talk to your care team if you have: • Rash or itching that continues to worsen
Low Potassium Levels in Your Blood (Hypokalemia)	Description: Treatment may cause low levels of potassium in your blood. Your care team will do blood tests to check you for these changes and will treat you if needed. Talk to your care team if you have: • New or worsening muscle weakness or cramps • Irregular, fast, or pounding heartbeat, or chest pain • Severe dizziness, fainting, or lightheadedness • Severe constipation or stomach-area (abdominal) pain

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms	
Infusion-Related Reactions	- Chills or shaking - Itching, rash, or flushing - Trouble breathing, wheezing, or tongue swelling - Dizziness or feeling faint	- Feeling of impending doom - Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher - New or severe pain in your back or neck
Intestinal Problems	Diarrhea (loose stools) or more frequent bowel movements than usual	- Stools that are black, tarry, sticky, or have blood or mucus - Severe stomach-area (abdominal) pain or tenderness
Kidney Problems	- Decrease in your amount of urine - Blood in your urine	- Swelling of your ankles - Loss of appetite
Lung Problems	- Cough - Shortness of breath	Chest pain or tightness
Hormone Gland Problems	- Headaches that will not go away, or unusual headaches - Eye sensitivity to light - Eye problems - Rapid heartbeat - Increased sweating - Extreme tiredness - Weight gain or weight loss - Feeling more hungry or thirsty than usual	- Urinating more often than usual - Hair loss - Feeling cold - Constipation - Your voice gets deeper - Dizziness or fainting - Changes in mood or behavior, such as decreased sex drive, irritability, or forgetfulness
Problems in Other Organs and Tissues	- Chest pain, irregular heartbeat, shortness of breath, swelling of ankles - Confusion, sleepiness, memory problems, changes in mood or behavior, stiff neck, balance problems, tingling or numbness of the arms or legs	- Double vision, blurry vision, sensitivity to light, eye pain, changes in eyesight - Persistent or severe muscle pain or weakness, muscle cramps - Low red blood cells, bruising

Before starting treatment, ask your care team when to call 9-1-1 or seek emergency help.
If you experience any new, worsening, or uncontrolled side effects, contact your care team immediately.

Intimacy, Pregnancy, and Breastfeeding

- Treatment may **change how you feel about intimacy and your body**. However, physical closeness—such as holding hands and hugging—remains safe. It is common to have questions about intimacy. If needed, talk to your care team for guidance.
- Treatment may **harm an unborn baby**.
 - If you are able to become pregnant:
 - Take a pregnancy test before starting treatment.

- Use an effective method of birth control during treatment, for 4 months after your last dose of pembrolizumab, and for 6 months after your last dose of sacituzumab govitecan.
- If you think you might be pregnant or if you become pregnant, tell your care team right away.
- If your partner is able to become pregnant, use an effective method of birth control—such as condoms—during treatment with pembrolizumab and sacituzumab govitecan, and for 3 months after your last dose of sacituzumab govitecan.
- **Do NOT breastfeed** during treatment, for 1 month after your last dose of sacituzumab govitecan, and for 4 months after your last dose of pembrolizumab.

Handling Body Fluids and Waste

Some drugs you receive may stay in your urine, stool, sweat, or vomit for many days after treatment. Because many cancer drugs are toxic, your body waste may also be dangerous to touch. To help protect yourself, your loved ones, and the environment, **follow these instructions** for at least **5 days** after each dose of **sacituzumab govitecan**:

- People who are pregnant should avoid touching anything that may be soiled with body fluids from the patient.
- You can use your usual toilet. Always close the lid and flush to discard all waste. If you have a low-flow toilet, flush twice.
- If the toilet or seat is soiled with urine, stool, or vomit, clean the surface after each use before others use it.
- Wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds after using the toilet.
- If you need a bedpan, inform your caregiver so they can wear gloves and assist with cleanup. Wash the bedpan with soap and water daily.
- If you cannot control your bladder or bowels, use a disposable pad with a plastic back, a diaper, or a sheet to absorb waste.
- Wash any skin exposed to body waste with soap and water.
- Wash soiled linens or clothing separately from other laundry. If you don't have a washer, place them in a plastic bag until they can be washed.
- Wash your hands with soap and water after touching soiled linens or clothing.

Additional Information

- **Tell your care team about all the medicines you take.**
This includes prescriptions, over-the-counter drugs, vitamins, and herbal products. Before starting any new medicine, supplement, or vaccine, ask your care team first.
- **People with deficiencies in the enzyme UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 1A1 may experience serious side effects.**
 - People with certain changes in a gene called "UGT1A1" may have a deficiency of the UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 1A1 enzyme.
 - People with certain changes in the UGT1A1 gene are at increased risk of sudden side effects that come on early during treatment with sacituzumab govitecan and can be serious and sometimes lead to death.
 - Call your care team right away if you develop any of the following symptoms and they are severe, including:
 - Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher
 - Low red or white blood cell counts
 - Your care team should talk with you about UGT1A1 testing.
- **Your treatment may cause side effects that need medicine or a break from treatment.** Your care team may give you corticosteroids or hormone medicines to help. Sometimes, they may need to delay or stop your treatment if you have certain side effects.

- **Tell your care team about all your health problems.** This includes issues with your immune system, like Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, or lupus. Also, tell them if you have had an organ transplant, like a kidney or eye transplant. Let them know if you had a stem cell transplant from a donor, had radiation to your chest, or have a nerve problem like myasthenia gravis or Guillain-Barré syndrome.
- **This Patient Education Sheet may not describe all possible side effects.**
Call your care team for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Notes

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Scan the QR code below to access this education sheet.



Important notice: The Association of Cancer Care Centers (ACCC), Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association (HOPA), Network for Collaborative Oncology Development & Advancement, Inc. (NCODA), and Oncology Nursing Society (ONS) have collaborated in gathering information for and developing this patient education guide. This guide represents a brief summary of the medication derived from information provided by the drug manufacturer and other resources.

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